

## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 7, 1786.

S E M L I N, April 10.

THE fourth of this month a Turkish preacher passed through this city in his way to Buda: he travels on foot, being preceded by two Turks on horse-back, who supply him with bread and water, which is the only nourishment he takes. The public were exceedingly curious to gain sight of this penitent, and to learn the cause of the severe discipline he imposes upon himself; but he could say nothing further than that he was going on pilgrimage to Buda, in order to see a mosque still existing there.

L O N D O N, June 1.

They write from Orend, that trade has increased so much lately at that port, that it has induced a great number of people from different parts to settle there, particularly Jews; that a plan is laid for enlarging the town, as there are not houses sufficient to contain the present number of inhabitants; they are also about enlarging the wharf, and erecting more warehouses. The Jews have also obtained of the emperor, a piece of ground for erecting houses for them to dwell in, that they may be separated from the Christians, which is to prevent any disturbance, and is to be called Jewry.

A calculation has been made, by the emperor's order, of all the cloisters for both sexes in his Austrian dominions; they amount to 2000, and reckoning 30 persons in each, the number of his subjects thus buried from the world is 60,000, who consume annually eighteen millions of florins, a sum which the emperor is determined to apply to better purposes, by the suppression of all those houses which will soon be completed.

A very large fleet of ships from Jamaica are hourly expected to arrive, the cargoes of which, according to the insurances that have been made in London, are thought to be the richest that have sailed from that island since the peace establishment.

If any thing can interest our passions in favour of the Rohilla nation, lately exterminated from the borders of the British settlements in the East-Indies, it is the following description of them, in a letter of colonel Stanhope, then on the India service: These unfortunate people claimed my compassion the more from the hospitality, politeness and address of their manners; they as well as most of the Hindoos, possess persons straight and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their fingers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleasant, and their features exhibit the most delicate lines of beauty in the females, and in the males a kind of manly softness. Their whole deportment is graceful. In battle, like the descendants of the Moors, they are brave, intrepid and cool, and that is what made them be deemed such formidable neighbours. Even among the inferior classes, reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught, not within doors, but in the open air; it being a singular, but not unpleasant spectacle, to behold in every village, a venerable old man, reclining on a terraced plain, teaching a number of surrounding boys, like a shepherd feeding his flocks. Near 50,000 of them were banished to the other side of the Ganges; but the scene of their leaving Rohilla and Oude is too painful for recollection.

"The country of the Rohillas, subdued by the arms of the company, was exposed at once to the avarice and oppression of the English, and to the rapacity, tyranny and brutality of Sujah-el-Dowlah. The wealth and treasures of this country were seized by the conquerors, and the inoffensive inhabitants forced to abandon their native soil, and to seek an asylum in the bowels of those enemies, less impolitic and barbarous than those from whom they fled. The plunder of the English, or of persons acting under their auspices, was computed to be a million sterling, and that of Sujah-el-Dowlah, certainly amounted to a greater sum. Thus, upwards of two millions sterling flowed from the Rohilla country into the kingdom of Bengal, and was easily swallowed up in the vacant gulph."

June 2. According to letters from Lisbon, one of the Portuguese Asiatic company's ships is arrived in the Tagus from China, in only twelve months and sixteen days; which is the shortest voyage ever made to and from that quarter of the globe, by a ship bringing a cargo home.

June 4. The prince of Orange is now making a tour through the United Provinces. Preparations have been making for his reception at Utrecht; from whence his highness will proceed to Rotterdam, where a yacht waits to convey him to Zealand.

A revolt is said to have taken place at Goa, where the governor has put several of the officers under his command under an arrest. The news has greatly alarmed the Portuguese ministry.

June 8. Prince William Henry, now captain in the navy, is to be made a peer of the realm soon after he comes of age; and all the king's sons are to be dignified in the same manner, and at the same period; but whether in old titles revived, or new ones, is not yet mentioned.

His grace the archbishop of Canterbury is now engaged in laying down a complete system of reform in ecclesiastical affairs, the outlines of which have been shewn to the king, and met with approbation. The bishops of Chester and Landaff are his grace's coadjutors in this arduous undertaking.

Of the twenty-six English bishops, it seem there are nine that are advocates for the ecclesiastical reform (so necessary for the credit of religion, and the happiness of the underling clergy whose situation at present is inferior to the meanest mechanic) these are the archbishop of Canterbury, bishops of Chester, Carlisle, Rochester, Landaff, Bath and Wells, Bristol and Bangor.

June 13. Yesterday was married colonel Smith, secretary to the American embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter of his excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to this court.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article: "We daily expect the arrival of a Russian and a Danish fleet of men of war; these two fleets, with the Portuguese, must certainly strike a terror into the Barbarians, and drive them into their respective ports, which will be the means of opening a trade to this port, and to others on the Mediterranean. The Venetians talk of sending a fleet; if they do, they will be able to block up all the Barbarian ports. The dey of Algiers seems to be apprised of what will happen, and is sending out as many armed vessels as he can get ready for sea, with orders to take every vessel they can meet with, as their cruise will be but very short."

Extract of a letter from Cork, June 1.

"Several vessels arrived at the Cove, in order to take in provisions for the West-Indies and America: two of which are for Port Roseway whence the orders amounted to 1000 tons; a certain proof this of the thriving state of that settlement."

June 14. Should any disturbances, which report says have happened, break out in Canada, administration have been very fortunate in their judicious appointment of general Sir Guy Carleton to the government of that province, who is not less beloved than feared on the whole continent of America. The governor's conduct during the late war, and his laconic account of one Arnold, are recent in every man's memory, and of whom indeed, (as lord Chesterfield remarked of the king of Prussia) it may be fairly said, that on all trying occasions, the general is himself an host.

No less than 58 large ships have sailed within these few days from the ports of Holland for Greenland, upon the whale fishery; being six more than they sent last year. And letters from Helvoetsluys inform us, that 174 herring buxies have already sailed for the Northern coasts of this island. So particularly attentive are these industrious people to this important branch of commerce.

D U B L I N, June 3.

A merchant of this city has just received a letter from St. Petersburg, which contains an account that the commercial negotiation of the British minister there goes on so slow, and the imperial cabinet is so cold upon it, that little fruit is expected from the treaty, was it even concluded.

June 15. Last week upwards of 20,000 weight of woollen and linen yarn was exported from Drogheda and Newry, for the laudable purpose of supplying our Manchester friends with materials for their cotton and mixed goods.

The Irish druggetts are found such light and agreeable wear, for mens coats in the summer months, that they are now worn in preference to every other kind of cloth; they are consequently in great demand, and we have the pleasure to hear, that this domestic fabric has very much improved in texture, as well as in the various dyes it is manufactured in. An American gentleman now here, says, he is certain they would answer extremely well in Maryland and Virginia.

A letter from Cadix, received yesterday by a mercantile house of this city, contains the important news, that the Algerians have declared war against the French; a piece of intelligence, that if true, will be of the utmost consequence to Great-Britain,

as it will give a monopoly of the Levant trade, which France has for some years superseded her in.

N E W Y O R K, July 29.

The following advertisement is taken from the Dublin Evening Post, April 22, and is published in many other papers.

"NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

"I AM directed by the right honourable the lord mayor to request the sheriffs of the several counties, who wish to send up their transports to Dublin, that they will please to send them up as speedily as possible, as his lordship has chartered a vessel for the purpose of taking them to America, which will sail the beginning of May.

"Signed by order,

"MOLESWORTH GREEN, secretary.

"Dublin, March 28, 1786."

The above advertisement, and following information, are published in order to apprise the citizens of the United States of America of the danger the states are subject to, by having put into some port or other the miscreant convicts and felons of Ireland, under the specious pretext of their being indentured servants from Ireland. It therefore behooves every American to be watchful that these wretches are not admitted into any part of the United States, and the printers of the various states are requested to insert it in their papers.

The government in Ireland (as is yet the practice in England) allow 5l. a head for the transportation of the convicted felons to British America; but the genius of the Irish nation have struck out a new mode, viz. The mayor of Dublin charters a ship, under the cover of sending out the convicts to Port-Roseway, Halifax, the Bahamas, or elsewhere, places within the limits of British America. The contracting merchant lets his ship for the government allowance of 5l. per head, and he gives a bond, the cancelling of which, according to contract, is never looked after when these convicts are disposed of. Instead of going to British America, these desperadoes are run into the United States of America, under the cover of their being indentured servants, after a sham form of indenture is made out in the Newgate of Dublin, or the other gaols of that kingdom: 5l. a head gives a very great freight for the ship out, and she makes a capital voyage, if in addition to this those wretches can be sold for the seven years from 10 to 20 guineas a head, under the appearance of their being indentured servants, and which it is their interest to appear to be.

The legislature of the different states ought to take this matter into serious consideration, and to pass such laws or regulations as to prohibit such an import of the most wicked and abandoned wretches that can disgrace human nature. The severest penalty, if not seizure of the ship, should be laid on those concerned in such nefarious traffic, as the most exact search should be made on board every ship from England as well as Ireland, carrying servants to America; but there is every reason to believe that this outrageous and abominable insult given to an independent country (and which country has hitherto shewn every attention and affection to their Irish brethren) has only been practised from Ireland!!!

There is no sort of doubt but the abominable practice is meant to be continued until effectually put a stop to in the United States; and that the before-mentioned is not the first attempt of this sort is proved by the following fact:—The snow Anne-Mary, captain D. Nevin, owned and fitted out by Mr. Stockden, a merchant in Dublin, sailed from that port about the 20th of September last, and took on board near one hundred and twenty felons and convicts from the gaols (all of whom had been previously sham indentured in the prisons, the mayor and corporation giving sanction thereto) she proceeded then to Cork, and in a like manner took seventy or eighty more convicts on board, and finally sailed on the first of October with her precious cargo for America. The ship being repeatedly, and it has since appeared, really consigned to the house of Stewart and Plunket, of Baltimore; Mr. Plunket then being, as he was for some time after, in Dublin. This vessel arrived off the capes of Virginia early in December; a pilot boat from Baltimore meeting her, and altering her voyage to Baltimore, as was first designed, up to George town on Patowmack river, where the cargo, from a want of workmen in that quarter, at Alexandria, and the Falls of Patowmack, was easily disposed of (as indentured servants) at the price of from ten to twenty guineas a head. In the end of February, this vessel was loading a cargo of wheat at George-town, and